

UVULARIA PERFOLIATA IN LOUISIANA.—In a recent study of the genus *Uvularia* (Anderson and Whittaker, in *Journal of Arnold Arboretum*, 15: 28–42. 1934) the junior author of this note came across a record of *Uvularia perfoliata* in northern Louisiana. Since this was over five hundred miles beyond the western limit of its previously known range, it was thought worth while to examine the specimen critically to verify the determination. The specimen, which was kindly lent us for study by Dr. J. M. Greenman, curator of the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, where it was deposited, was collected at Natchitoches, La., *E. J. Palmer*, no. 7399, April 24, 1915. The plant has immature fruit.



Range of *UVULARIA PERFOLIATA* (circles) and of *UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA* (solid dots). X indicates westward extension of range of former species.



Although differing in slight details from specimens collected in the east, there can be no doubt that it belongs to this species, and it can scarcely be considered as even varietally distinct. There are four leaves below the fertile branch, which although unusual, is not unknown. The plants are also slightly shorter than in most collections from the northern and eastern states, although a few others collected along the border of the range show a similar tendency.

The region about Natchitoches is one of low hills dissected by creeks and bayous. The *Uvularia* was growing on a slope in upland woods in sandy soil enriched with humus, and in association with such other plants of rather northern range as *Erythronium americanum*, *Claytonia virginica*, *Dentaria laciniata*, *Cardamine pennsylvanica* and *Viola papilionacea*.

It is interesting to note that although this record extends the range of the species so much farther west and beyond the Mississippi River, it is still found within the same belt, between the piedmont and the low coastal plain, which it mainly follows around the eastern and southern sides of the continent, although extending somewhat further inland along the Great Lakes.—ERNEST J. PALMER and EDGAR ANDERSON, Arnold Arboretum.

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## A MUTATION IN *RUBUS PARVIFLORUS*<sup>1</sup>

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Plate 326

OF THE three thornless, simple-leaved species of *Rubus* in eastern North America, the two shrubby species, *Rubus odoratus* L. and *R. parviflorus* Nutt. (§ *Anoplobatus* Focke, accorded generic status by Necker<sup>2</sup> as *Bossekia* and by Rydberg<sup>3</sup> as *Rubacer*) occur in Michigan. Beal's statement<sup>4</sup> of the distribution of the former species in the State is somewhat ambiguous. He refers to it as occurring throughout Michigan ("so far as known"), states that it is known from Ft. Gratiot (St. Clair Co.) northward, is common in the Upper Peninsula and in the Lower Peninsula north of Houghton Lake but that it has not been observed in the region south of this lake. It is represented

<sup>1</sup> Papers from the Department of Botany and Herbarium of the University of Michigan. no. 463.

<sup>2</sup> Necker; Elem. 2:91. 1790.

<sup>3</sup> Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 30:274. 1903.

<sup>4</sup> Beal, Michigan Flora, 87 (1904).